

**نعدد الأغراض
من مقاييس المفاضلة بين الشعراء
ففي النقد القديم**

الدكتور / حمود محمد الصميلي*

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**Combination of poetry purposes is one of the measurements
adopted by old and contemporary critics
in preferring one poet to the other**

Dr. Hamoud M. Al-Somali

Abstract

Combination of poetry purposes is one of the measurements adopted by old and contemporary critics in preferring one poet to the other. Critics have noted that certain poets have remarkable ability in creating excellent poems in any purpose of poetry, while others have stuck to only one purpose and hence failed to surpass it to other purposes. This is well demonstrated by the confinement of both Amar Ibn Abi Rabae Alla and Jameel Buthaina to the purpose of erotic poetry, and Al-Khansa to that of elegitic poetry. Moreover, critics have pointed out that the poets, who managed to master the technique of multi-purpose attitude in framing their poems had been well received, respected and rewarded and took the lead. This particular group included prominent and prolific poets, such as Al-Asha, Emro Al Gais, Jarir, Al-Farazdaq and Al-Akhtal. However, the single-purpose poets have always remained, unfortunately, at a relatively low status, despite of their conspicuous excellence in their only purpose.

This thesis has concluded with a result that poetry purposes vary in their value as judged by balance of criticism. Among the five purposes eulogy poetry and satiric poetry come at the top of the ladder of preference of high-value poetry production. Take for instance, Dhu Al Rommah, who was described by Al-Farazdaq as a good poet, but was classified somehow at a lower level of the ladder because he distanced him from both eulogy poetry and satiric poetry.

Furthermore, the technique of contradictions, which was prevalent during the Umayyad age helped the produced poems to be characterized with tackling a number of purposes — such as erotic poetry, eulogy poetry, boasting poetry and satiric poetry. Thus, that technique was managed perfectly by a limited group of poets laureate, that comprised Jarir, Farazdaq, Al-Akhtal and Al-Ara'i. Therefore, that group of eminent poets was considered the advanced stratum in the Umayyad age. Finally, it is necessary to note the relationship among the multiple purposes, contradictions,

prominence and advancement of poetry.

For a complete version of the paper in Arabic see pp 705-737

